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Uzbekistan, Republic of

Oilseeds and Products

Annual

2005

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Report Highlights:
Uzbekistan's cottonseed production is expected to decrease slightly in 2005 from the large 2004 crop. Imports of oil, primarily sunflower, will also decrease slightly in MY 2005/06. Exports of cottonseed oil to Kazakhstan and Tajikistan should remain steady.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: No
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Executive Summary

Cottonseed is the major oilseed produced and utilized in Uzbekistan. The Government of Uzbekistan encourages cotton production as its major export. Despite its importance, efforts to increase cottonseed production have not been very successful. Environmental issues along with Uzbekistan's desire to diversify into other crops have limited land expansion. This year, weather conditions delayed cotton planting in most of the country, which could affect the overall production in 2005. As a result, MY 2005/06 oilseed production is forecast at slightly lower than 2004 production. Over the past several years, oilseed imports, primarily soybeans, have decreased sharply lessening the amount of raw material available for the domestic solvent extraction industry.

MY 2005/06 meal production is forecast to decrease in line with lower cottonseed production. Local processors had received small shipments of soybeans under past U.S. food assistance programs. However, this was insufficient to cover the growing demand from the poultry sector. Rising international prices along with a prohibitive import regime discourage commercial imports of soybeans.

Trade sources expect MY 2005/06 oil imports will equal to 50,000 MT. Although official trade statistics are not available, sources indicate most oil is imported refined and in consumer-ready packaging. The leading suppliers of vegetable oil remain the European Union, Ukraine and Turkey. Sunflower oil remains by far the most popular imported oil. Some olive oil is available in Turkish-owned retail outlets.

OILSEEDS

Production

Uzbekistan is a major cotton producer and the world's second largest cotton exporter. Cotton is the dominant oilseed. MY 2005/06 Total oilseed production is forecast at 2.23 MMT down slightly from the previous year. Delayed planning due to poor weather conditions may result in a smaller cotton crop this year. In 2004, the good weather conditions enabled farmers to harvest late into the fall. The official state production target for seed cotton in MY05/06 is 3.6 MMT unchanged from last year's target.

The Government of Uzbekistan (GOU) provides subsidized fertilizers and seed as well as free irrigation to support cotton producers. In return, the GOU maintains state orders for 50 % of the cotton crop. In reality, the GOU still procures virtually the entire crop. At the same time, the state procurement price remains well below world price levels. The combination of inadequate incentives and poor quality inputs plus weather related problems over the past two years have resulted in lower cotton production. To compensate for this decline, the Government encouraged production of sunflowers and soybeans. However, sunflowers are grown on a very limited scale and soybean trials in the Fergana Valley were less than successful.

Consumption

Uzbekistan's actual crushing capacity is well below the 3.5 MMT reported during Soviet times. Due to the lack of spare parts and inadequate maintenance, processing capacity has declined to about 2.0 MMT. Experts estimate the industry currently operates at less than 60 % of capacity due to the lack of oilseeds available for crushing.

Until recently, Uzbekistan's crushing industry was owned and operated by the Joint-Stock Association "Uzmaslojirtabakprom", which consisted of the former state crushing, extraction and refining facilities. There are 20 big crushing plants all over the Republic, and within the past 3 years almost half of them were privatized. Although slowly, the foreign investments have increased and most plants are now in the form of joint ventures and joint-stock companies.

Although officially the state order for cotton was decreased to 50 % in recent years, in reality there is little alternative for farmers but to sell to state-controlled gins, which in turn, transfer the cottonseed to "Uzmaslojirtabakprom" via government accounts. Processed products, particularly cottonseed meal and soybean meal are of poor quality and the industry badly needs capital to upgrade its equipment.

As of today there were very little investments into the crushing industry, mainly in the form of Joint-Venture productions on bottling cottonseed oil.

Note: a Joint Venture is considered a mutually beneficial cooperation between 2 legal entities operating as one company; Joint-Stock company – Publicly traded companies shares of which owned by many shareholders.

Trade

Uzbekistan does not import or export any cottonseed. Up until 1999, Uzbekistan used to import about 150,000-200,000 tons of soybeans annually from South American suppliers to supplement vegetable oil production as well as to provide protein for its livestock and poultry industries. Uzbekistan imported U.S. soybeans both commercially using USDA's credit

guarantee program and under USDA's food assistance initiatives. In FY 2004, Uzbekistan received 10,000 tons of soybeans under a Food for Progress agreement. Although demand in soybeans is extremely high, the GOU has thus far not requested a GSM-102 program. There were some unconfirmed reports that a private company was trying to buy about 15,000 tons of South American soybeans.

The local price for imported soybeans is reported around Uzbek Soums 380,000-400,000 per ton. The current exchange rate is Soum 1090 = USD1.00.

Given declining cotton production, Uzbekistan's annual oilseed import requirement is estimated at more than 250,000 MT. Imported oilseeds provide an important means of providing raw material to Uzbekistan's underutilized crushing industry as well as saving foreign exchange by capturing the added value of oil and meal processing. Uzbekistan's import demand could increase significantly if the industry was modernized and the government was to enact policies to encourage expansion of livestock, dairy and poultry production. In particular, after the collapse of the Soviet Union the local poultry production started to decline dramatically. As of today, many poultry farms have been privatized. But, still the main problem remains the lack of quality feed and the absence of substantial foreign investments without which the industry is hardly able to survive.

Stocks

No information is available on stocks.

Table 1: Total Oilseeds, Production, Supply and Demand

Uzbekistan, Republic of Total Oilseeds							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		08.2003		08.2004		08.2005	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	1400	1359	1415	1360	0	1391	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	1400	1359	1415	1360	0	1391	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	150	(1000 MT)
Production	1800	1830	2200	2400	0	2230	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	10	0	30	30	0	10	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	20	0	0	10	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	1810	1830	2230	2430	0	2390	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	1550	1570	1830	1880	0	1760	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	260	260	400	400	0	450	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1810	1830	2230	2280	0	2210	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	150	0	180	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1810	1830	2230	2430	0	2390	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Table 2: Total Cottonseed Production, Supply and Demand

Uzbekistan, Republic of Oilseed, Cottonseed							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		08/2003		08/2004		08/2005	MM/YYYY
Area Planted (COTTON)	1400	1359	1415	1360	0	1391	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested (COTTON)	1400	1359	1415	1360	0	1391	(1000 HA)
Seed to Lint Ratio	0	0	0	0	0	0	(RATIO)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	150	(1000 MT)
Production	1800	1830	2200	2400	0	2230	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	1800	1830	2200	2400	0	2380	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	1540	1570	1800	1850	0	1750	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cm.	260	260	400	400	0	450	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1800	1830	2200	2250	0	2200	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	150	0	180	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1800	1830	2200	2400	0	2380	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Table 3: Soybean Production, Supply and Demand

Uzbekistan, Republic of Oilseed, Soybean							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	10	0	30	30	0	10	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	20	0	0	10	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	10	0	30	30	0	10	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	10	0	30	30	0	10	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	10	0	30	30	0	10	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	10	0	30	30	0	10	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Oil Meal

Production

The crushing plants are old and designed to crush cottonseed. The Soviets build most of the plants in the 1930s. The plants crush cottonseed eight months out of the year. There has been some movement in privatizing refineries. Some operations are 75 % privately owned and 25 % government owned.

MY 2005/06 total oil meal production is expected to increase slightly over last marketing year. However, final meal production will depend on reaching the GOU's target for seed cotton production. Uzbekistan's MY 2004/05 oil meal production increased by 150,000 MT compared with the previous year due to higher seed cotton production.

Consumption

Most cottonseed meal is fed to dairy animals, although some is being used for layer production. The current demand for protein meal, and especially soybean meal, has increased dramatically due to increasing demand from both the poultry industry, and to a lesser extent the dairy and fish industry. Because of extremely scarce supplies for the past three years, Uzbekistan still depends on bulk imports of soybeans. The quality of soybean meal is variable, while the quality of compound feed is poor. Consequently, the need to provide a regular supply of high-quality protein feed is one of the critical issues currently facing the agricultural sector. For the past several years the American Soybean Association (ASA) has been assisting the local oilseeds industry by providing technical assistance aimed at improving the crushing technology and quality of produced soybean meal used for feed.

Cottonseed meal, cakes and hulls are supplied by the extraction companies to other state agencies, mainly to Uzkhleboprodukt, which combines by-products from flour milling with cottonseed meal, cakes and hulls to produce a compound feed for cattle.

Current domestic price for soybean meal is Sums 320,000 per 1 ton.

The main feed component in poultry production, when soybean meal is not available, are combined feed of wheat and corn with 7-8 percent mixture of cottonseed meal. Sometimes they use also local sunflower seed meal mixture of up to 5 percent in this combined feed. The total demand for soybeans is reportedly about 300,000 tons annually. Most sunflower seed meal or dehulled sunflowers are imported from Kazakhstan or Russia. Imports could be as much as 15,000 annually. The price of sunflower seed meal is about USD200 per ton.

Trade

Uzbekistan imports some small volumes of protein meal, in particular sunflower seed meal. At the same time Uzbekistan often exports small quantities of cottonseed meal, mainly to Russia, the Baltics, Kazakstan and Azerbaijan. The cottonseed meal exports are handled by the trading firm of “Uzmaslojirtabakprom” Association. The export price of cottonseed meal is USD75 per 1 ton. Also, the cottonseed meal is heavily used mainly for cattle feed, and very small volumes in poultry feed. Because of bad quality, they try to use it as minimum as possible in poultry feed combination

Table 4: Total Oil meals production, supply and demand

Uzbekistan, Republic of Total Oil meals							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		08.2003		08.2004		08.2005	MM/YYYY
Crush	1550	1570	1830	1880	0	1760	(1000 MT)
Extraction Rate, 999.9999	0,467097	0,464968	0,469945	0,468085	0	0,464205	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Production	724	730	860	880	0	817	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	15	0	15	(1000 MT)
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	724	730	860	895	0	832	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	15	0	15	0	20	(1000 MT)
MY Exports to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Domestic Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Domestic Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Domestic Consumption	724	715	860	880	0	812	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Domestic Consumption	724	715	860	880	0	812	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	724	730	860	895	0	832	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Table 5: Cottonseed meal, production, supply and demand.

Uzbekistan, Republic of Meal, Cottonseed							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		08/2003		08/2004		08/2005	MM/YYYY
Crush	1540	1570	1800	1850	0	1750	(1000 MT)
Extraction Rate, 999.9999	0.465584	0.464968	0.465556	0.464865	0	0.462857	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Production	717	730	838	860	0	810	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	717	730	838	860	0	810	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	15	0	15	0	20	(1000 MT)
MY Exports to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consumption	717	715	838	845	0	790	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Domestic Consumption	717	715	838	845	0	790	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	717	730	838	860	0	810	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Table 6: Soybean Meal Production, Supply and Demand

Uzbekistan, Republic of Meal, Soybean							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005	MM/YYYY
Crush	10	0	30	30	0	10	(1000 MT)
Extraction Rate, 999.9999	0.7	0	0.733333	0.666667	0	0.7	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Production	7	0	22	20	0	7	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	7	0	22	20	0	7	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exports to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consumption	7	0	22	20	0	7	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Domestic Consumption	7	0	22	20	0	7	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	7	0	22	20	0	7	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Oils

Production

Cottonseed oil remains the main vegetable oil produced in Uzbekistan. Soybean oil is produced mainly from imported soybeans and used by blending it with cottonseed oil (cottonseed oil – 70 %, soybean oil – 30 %). Total MY 2005/06 oil production is forecast at 242,000 MT.

In early 1990s the total capacity for veg oil production equaled to about 450,000 tons annually. However, since the beginning of the decline in cotton production, the total oil production capacity decreased sharply and currently comprises about 50 percent. Except for 9 crushing plants, which have been privatized, most extractors and refiners operate under the joint-stock association “Uzmaslojirtabakprom”. Only a few extractors and refiners use fairly modern imported equipment while the majority still uses outdated Soviet equipment. The quality of locally produced oil, especially cottonseed oil, remains poor due to

the lack of maintenance as well as good management. Most plants reportedly use benzene, rather than hexane in their extraction process. The majority pre-press and then use solvents to extract the oil. Most plants do not have deodorization equipment. For plants without deodorization capability, only the oil obtained from crushing can be used for human consumption. The GOU is trying to modernize the industry by attracting foreign investment as a conduit for new management methods and technologies.

Consumption

Cottonseed oil is a staple of the Uzbek diet. Per capita oil consumption is estimated at about 15 kilograms per year. Until recently, cottonseed oil was the preferred oil for most Uzbek consumers. However, over the last 10 years, imported sunflower-seed oil has become more popular because cottonseed is not always available in food shops and secondly, most consumers prefer sunflower-seed oil because of its better flavor. Cottonseed oil retails for about Soums 1300 per liter and imported sunflower oil sells for Soums 1600 per liter. Soybean oil is generally blended with cottonseed oil.

Trade

Uzbekistan relies on imports for about 20 % of its vegetable oil requirements. Sources expect import demand and expenditures will continue to increase unless the government moves to modernize the industry and to capture the value-added of processing imported oilseeds. Trade sources expect MY 2005/06 oil imports will equal to 50,000 MT. Although official trade statistics are not available, sources indicate most of oil is imported refined and in consumer-ready packaging. The leading suppliers of vegetable oil remain the European Union, Ukraine and Turkey. Sunflower oil remains by far the most popular imported oil, some olive oils are available in Turkish managed supermarkets.

Uzbekistan exports about 10,000-15,000 MT of un-deodorized cottonseed oil mainly to the neighboring CIS countries. In MY 2004/05, Uzbekistan exported about 15,000 MT of cottonseed oil to Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. MY 2005/06 cottonseed oil exports are forecast unchanged from the last year at 15,000 MT.

Tariffs and import regulations

Uzbekistan generally maintains low tariffs on noncompetitive commodities and higher tariffs on commodities that compete with domestic producers or are considered to be luxury items. The GOU also assesses surcharges (VAT, excise taxes) on certain imports and may adjust either tariffs or surcharges according to market conditions to protect domestic producers or to conserve scarce foreign exchange.

In January 2004, the GOU introduced a new import tariff schedule. Two principles were used in setting the new tariffs: availability of local substitutes and whether the goods are both in short supply and have a consistent demand regardless of price. Some products are given a 5-10% lower tariff rate. Examples include fish, meat, tea, fats and cereals. The GOU applies the highest tariffs of 30% to the majority of food items and also consumer goods.

Import Tariffs examples:

Oilseeds - 10 %
Meals - 10 %
Vegetable oils – 5 %

Excise taxes are applied as a percentage of the declared customs value and must be paid for certain products, such as cigarettes, vodka, ice cream. Excise tax rates may vary depending on the type of imported goods and can widely differ.

The VAT rate on imports is 20 percent for all goods. VAT base includes declared customs value plus custom duties and excise taxes (if applicable). A custom clearance fee is calculated at 0.2 percent from declared customs value.

In the meantime, the introduction of higher tariffs for consumer goods and lower tariffs for raw materials and spare parts shows the limits that the GOU faces in its efforts to administratively re-allocate foreign currency resources in order to build-up the industrial sector following acceptance of obligations under its IMF agreement (Article VIII).

Table 7: Total Oils production, supply and demand

Uzbekistan, Republic of Total Oils							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		08.2003		08.2004		08.2005	MM/YYYY
Crush	1550	1570	1830	1880	0	1760	(1000 MT)
Extraction Rate, 999.9999	0,132258	0,130573	0,137158	0,138298	0	0,1375	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	10	5	58	60	(1000 MT)
Production	205	205	251	260	0	242	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	50	45	55	55	0	50	(1000 MT)
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	255	250	316	320	58	352	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	10	15	10	15	0	20	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. To the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consumption	15	20	20	20	0	20	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consumption	220	210	228	225	0	230	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	235	230	248	245	0	250	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	10	5	58	60	0	82	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	255	250	316	320	0	352	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Table 8: Cottonseed Oil Production, Supply and Demand

Uzbekistan, Republic of Oil, Cottonseed							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		08/2003		08/2004		08/2005	MM/YYYY
Crush	1540	1570	1800	1850	0	1750	(1000 MT)
Extraction Rate, 999.9999	0.131818	0.130573	0.136667	0.137838	0	0.137143	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Production	203	205	246	255	0	240	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	203	205	246	255	0	240	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	10	15	10	15	0	15	(1000 MT)
MY Exports to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consumption	15	20	20	20	0	20	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consumption	178	170	216	220	0	205	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Domestic Consumption	193	190	236	240	0	225	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	203	205	246	255	0	240	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imports U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Table 9: Soybean Oil Production, Supply and Demand

Uzbekistan, Republic of Oil, Soybean							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005	MM/YYYY
Crush	10	0	30	30	0	10	(1000 MT)
Extraction Rate, 999.9999	0.2	0	0.166667	0.166667	0	0.2	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Production	2	0	5	5	0	2	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	12	0	7	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	14	0	12	5	0	2	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exports to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consumption	14	0	12	5	0	2	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Domestic Consumption	14	0	12	5	0	2	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	14	0	12	5	0	2	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports To U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)